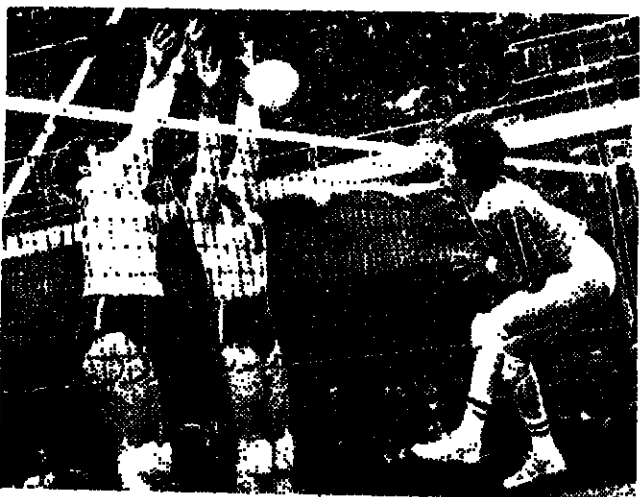


The Central Army Club have won their return game against Weiswasser Dynamo, GDR, 7-0, in Moscow's Izmailovo Palace of Sport reaching the European Winners Cup final, with goals from Zblukov, Krutov, Larionov, Zybko, Lobanov, Kurdin and Drozdetsky. The 11-line Cup holders earlier won their game played away from home, 12-3.

Photo by Andrei Golovanov



Moscow Dynamo women's volleyball club have entered the European Cup Holders Cup semifinals by beating Crvena Zvezda, Belgrade, 3-0, in the return game.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

THE ARRIVAL OF THE WORLD CUP

The top prize in world soccer has just ended in Moscow, the winner remained a mystery until the final game.

The Golden Cup weighing nearly 6 kg was accompanied from the airport by a police escort to the Banco de España, where it will be kept in a safe till the opening of the World Cup games on June 13.

SPORT'S SUSPENSE SCENARIO

In the international under 18 football tournament commemorating FIFA first Vice-President

Valentin Granatkin, which has just ended in Moscow, the winner remained a mystery until the final game.

A 3-0 win over West Germany gave the first placing to the USSR-1 team, Brazil followed second winning over Bulgaria, 2-0, and USSR-2 downed Italy, 2-1, to take the third placing, followed by West Germany, Italy and Bulgaria.

CLEAN SWEEP IN TABLE TENNIS

The USSR has beaten Denmark, 5-2, in a European first league table tennis encounter and now leads the standings, winning all four matches.

NEVER TOO MUCH FOR STENMARK

For almost eleven months Ingemar Stenmark forgot the taste of victory. But in Morzine, France, he touched the Wheel again by winning the giant slalom, setting a World Cup record of 63 wins over one career. On January 12, at Bad Wiessee, West Germany, he took the special slalom in the second run, being third placed after the first trial and giving way to his main rival, Phil Mahre, USA.

All those who saw Stenmark in action say that he is full of optimism.

After the Bad Wiessee encounter the standings are as follows: P. Mahre—170 points, Stenmark—109; Alexander Zhurov, USSR, shares 8-10th place with Steve Mahre, Phil's twin brother,

and with Paolo de Chiesa, Italy, with 38 points each.

23-year-old Garry Sorensen's two excellent wins in the downhill at Grindelwald, Switzerland, made Currie Chapman, her coach, so happy that he dubbed it a fantastic achievement for Canada's Alpine skiing. "I don't know if it's happened before", he concluded with a beaming smile. That he was jubilant was quite understandable as the winner was close on a 2 minute margin both times (2 min and 14 hundredths of a second and 2 min and 54 hundredths of a second).

Irene Epple, West Germany, is now leading in the women's Cup, with 217 points after Grindelwald plus Pirroni, Erika Hess behind with two points less.

Yuri SALOMAKHIN

ROYAL CUP VICTORY

In its first home encounter for the Royal Cup (the European winter tennis team championship), the Soviet men's team triumphed over Austria 3-0.

In the opening encounter Vadim Borisov, USSR, won against Austria's No. 2 player Ingo Wimmer, 6-4, 7-6.

The Soviet team's leader Konstantin Pugaev was victorious over Robert Reininger, 7-6, 7-6.

In the doubles Borisov and Pugaev gave nothing away to Wimmer and Gerald Mild winning 6-4, 6-4.

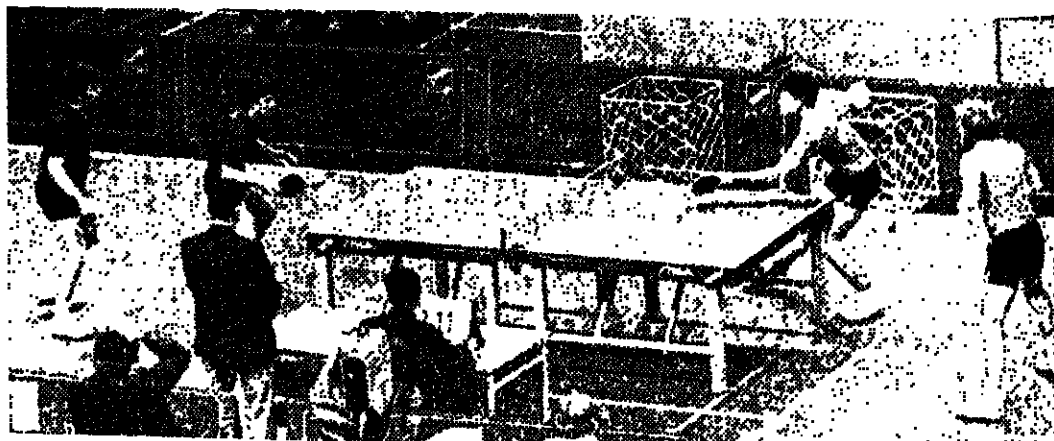
This was the second win for the Soviet side in three matches. The next match will also be held in Moscow, on January 17. Konstantin Pugaev in action.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

HIMALAYAS THWART CLIMBERS

A British mountaineering expedition has become the second such team this season to have failed in their mission in the Nepalese Himalayas. While attempting to climb the 8,481 m Makalu peak four of the team became light-headed at an altitude of 7,000 m, and the group decided to call it a day.

Several days earlier a Canadian expedition had returned to Kathmandu, having also failed to achieve their target. At the present time a French team is continuing in its bid to conquer the Makalu, while their American counterparts are trying to scale the 7,145 m Pumori peak.



Men's doubles in action in the USSR-Denmark fixture of the European table tennis league competition.



Ingemar Stenmark. Photo APTAS

THE SIXTH VICTORY OF KRISTOFICS-BINDER

For the sixth time Austria's figure-skating title was won by Claudia Kristofics-Binder from Vienna. During the country's championship held in Graz, she gained top points in all events of the programme. She totalled 56.58 points for a confident performance in the free programme, in which she executed a triple Salchow.

The laurels for the men's event went to 16-year-old Thomas Hlawik from Vienna. The newspaper "Arbeiter-Zeitung" believes he owes this victory primarily to the world's champion Sergei Volkov, USSR, who trained him for the current season.

These sportsmen were included in the Austrian national team, which will participate in the figure-skating European championship in Lyons.

AN UNPOPULAR JOB

Frank Hotchkiss, director for publications of the 1984 Olympic Organizing Committee in Los Angeles, has resigned. He explained his reasoning because the Committee refused to allocate money to cover the cost of the compulsory high-quality Olympic publications. The international Olympic Committee requires of the organizers of the Games to publish the official programme materials. Hotchkiss is the third official who resigned from the Organizing Committee.

INFORMATION

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Soviet-Syrian stand on the Middle East problem

Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights has added to the strain in the Middle East. This action is a crude contravention of the UN Charter and forms a serious threat to Middle Eastern and worldwide security and peace, says a joint Soviet-Syrian communiqué summing up the talks in Moscow between Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria.

The sides regard the "strategic cooperation" agreement between the USA and Israel as a dangerous step whose consequences would not apply only to the Middle East. The conference flatly reject the Camp David separate deal, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and talks held by the Camp David participants regarding the so-called Palestine autonomy.

USR and Syria reaffirmed that peace in the Middle East must include the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied 1967 territories and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, as well as the right to return to their native land, in line with the UN resolutions.

The sides said they were satisfied with the development of bilateral relations, raised in significance by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria. Both countries stressed their desire to establish cooperation in all areas, including military.

Ibrahim Zakaria on the next WFTU Congress

The struggle for peace and disarmament is the main key to the solution of socio-economic problems. Such is the opinion of practically all trade unions in the world, said the acting General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Ibrahim Zakaria. He was addressing a press conference in Moscow held to discuss the forthcoming 10th WFTU Congress to take place in Havana next February.

This forum promises to be a major event in the history of the

trade union movement. It will voice the views of 250-260 million working people, i.e., a decisive majority of all organized labour in the world. 230 million trade union members were represented at the previous congress. The need for action in the name of peace advocated by the congress is becoming increasingly topical for millions of working people regardless of their nationality or political views.

There are no grounds to support the claim that a slowdown

in the arms race will lead to a new wave of unemployment. On the contrary, it has been proved that should industry be switched to peaceful production employment will even go up.

We hope that a constructive dialogue in Havana will help consolidate more forces in the struggle against the arms race and for the preservation of peace. This is the main task of the forthcoming congress, stressed Ibrahim Zakaria.

Leo VAINO

SUPER-POWERFUL PROJECT PLANNED FOR SIBERIA

A 20-million-kilowatt hydrostation — Turukhansk — will be built on the Nizhnyaya Tunguska River in Siberia.

The figure of 20 million kilowatts is really amazing, says Nikolai Yakovlev, Chief Engineer of the Leningrad division of the Gidropromstroi Institute. Yet, we take into account the abundant possibilities which nature gives us in Siberia. There is plenty of water in the Nizhnyaya Tunguska River which reaches depths of between 25 and 30 metres. During seasonal high waters the river features a flow rate of over a thousand cubic metres per second. The river flows in effect at the bottom of a canyon.

Once the river is dammed, a large reservoir about a thousand kilometres long will be filled with water.

The building of the turbines, generators and other equipment for the Turukhansk project hinges on the solution of many technical problems. Many of these units do not exist. The station is to be provided with super-powerful turbines.

FOOD AND MEDICINE TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN POLAND

The Executive Council of the Soviet Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has decided to grant aid to the Polish flood victims.

The Polish Red Cross will soon receive a consignment of free medicines, dry and condensed milk, baby food, sugar and blankets.

Round the Soviet Union

THE ICED-OVER AMUR RIVER NOW OPEN TO TRAFFIC IS THE LONGEST ROUTE OF ITS KIND IN THE EAST OF THE COUNTRY. The first convoy of lorries along the river were delivering equipment and construction materials from Khabarovsk, the territorial centre, to Nikolayevsk-on-Amur, which lies in the river's estuary. Up to April, thousands of tonnes of foodstuffs,

building materials and machinery will be delivered via this route to settlements in the lower reaches of the Amur.

A NEW BIG FURNACE PRODUCING HIGH-GRADE FERROMANGANESE, A VALUABLE ADMIXTURE TO STEEL, HAS GONE INTO OPERATION AT THE NIKOPOL FERROALLOYS WORKS IN THE UKRAINE. Designed to produce 100,000 tonnes of ferromanganese a year it will facilitate a further use of manganese ores. The new furnace will help boost production of frost-resistant steels used in the construction of large-diameter gas pipelines.



A festival marking the amateur art of the Northern peoples is now being held at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. By the beginning of March, 20 nationalities of the Soviet North will perform their own unique programmes at the festival dedicated to the foundation of the Soviet Union, whose 60th anniversary will be celebrated later this year. In the photo: Nenets girls present their skills.

Photo by Eduard Zhigalov

The arrival of an Angolan official



Meeting at the airport.

Lucio Lara, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee and member of the Standing Commission (Presidium) of the People's Assembly, has arrived in Moscow at the head of a Party and government delegation paying an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government.

Sierra Leone's President on Soviet politics

Freetown. The Soviet Union's constructive and consistent foreign policy in support of the interests of developing countries helps these young states pursue independent policies, said S. Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, speaking on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He noted that the Sierra Leonean government was satisfied with the development of bilateral relations in the sphere of health, education and training. We are thankful to our Soviet friends for their contribution to our national development, the president said.

FACTS and EVENTS

According to the South African SAPA news agency, Washington has commenced building a radio eavesdropping centre in Swaziland's capital, Mbabane, where the Pentagon and CIA experts will be recording all radio and TV programmes in the south of Africa. A spokesman for the US Embassy in Swaziland said the centre would also process all intercepted information.

Since 1978, the "Los Angeles Times" writes, 400,000 American motor workers lost their jobs.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage in funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.



200,000-strong peace march held in Khabarovsk, Sunday.



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Round the Soviet Union

● THE TEMPORARY WORKING GROUP OF THE CMEA INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION CENTRE FOR OIL GEOPHYSICS RECENTLY MET IN BAKU TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF SEISMIC PROSPECTING FOR OIL DEPOSITS. Taking part were experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

● AT A LOCAL STUDIES MEETING JUST OPENED IN SAMARKAND THERE ARE 3,000 ITEMS ON DISPLAY TELLING OF THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE ZARAFSHAN OASIS. In addition to metal castings, wood-carvings and embroideries by local craftsmen.

● OUTSTANDING WORKS OF MUSICAL FOLK LORE HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE REPERTOIRE OF PERFORMING COLLECTIVES IN MOLDAVIA. 60 new items come from the annual folk lore competition held in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia. Such competitions help preserve and enrich the traditions of folk music.

● THE PROTECTIVE COATINGS OFFERED BY THE ENGINEERING PHYSICS INSTITUTE, UKRAINE, WILL INCREASE THE SERVICE LIFE OF MINING EQUIPMENT. This will save over 2,000 tonnes of metal a year and decrease the output of the equipment, improving its performance.

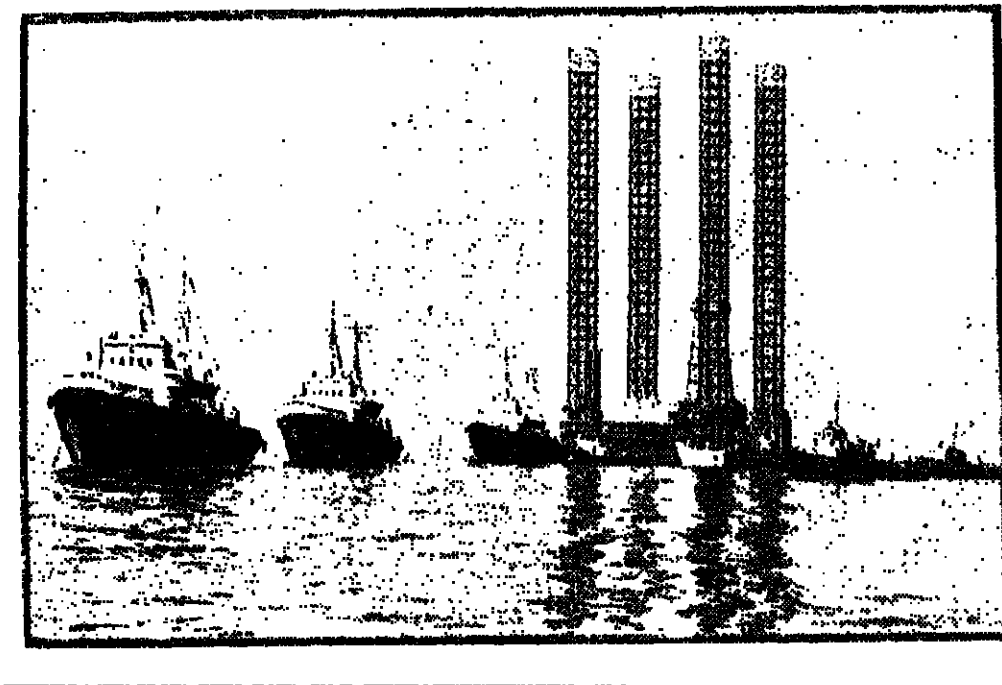
● BORE HOLES 250 m DEEP AND 1,300 mm IN DIAMETER CAN BE DRILLED USING SELF-PROPELLED DRILLING INSTALLATIONS MADE AT THE KUNGUUR ENGINEERING FACTORY FOR THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY. The first such installations will be used in the construction of the Severomurusk tunnel to lower the level of the subsoil water. Soon such drilling installations will be sent to land reclamation teams working in Central Russia and Siberia.

SUBMARINE OIL IN THE CASPIAN

Oil from the Caspian Sea bottom has been extracted for more than three decades. The offshore derricks are now shifted further out into the sea. Greater depths will be achieved through the use of a new drilling rig of the "Baku" type (photo). It will be installed on a recently discovered deposit, which offers promising results and is situated 12 kilometres from the Neflyanaye Kamul, a real town on piles in the open sea. The depth of the Caspian Sea in this area is between 80 and 110 metres. Specialists plan by 1985, the new deposit will

have been virtually completely developed. It is intended to use the new rig to drill four test wells and six wells for oil extraction. All wells in existence in this area produce 250 to 300 tonnes of oil a day each.

Shelf oil will be mainly responsible for the country's oil increment in 1981-85. For example, two-thirds of the oil produced in Azerbaijan is extracted from the sea bottom. The Sea of Azov, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan are also believed to have rich submarine oil and gas deposits.



Water for the Donbas coal field

The first phase of the canal linking the Donbas mining area with the Dnieper River will be

capable of supplying 10 million cubic metres of water per day, after its last pumping station along its 263-km route has been concluded.

Passing the last pumping station, water will flow by gravity to various sites enabling the local

industries and communities to meet their water requirements.

To hold this incoming water, the canal linking the Severakiy Donets River with the Donbas area was widened, 50 thousand hectares of watered land were

GET OUT THE CAMERAS!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial offices of the "Moskovskiy Novosti" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition, whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples" is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimetres, or a series of six pictures. The competition's address is: 109518, Moscow, 1 Lyublinskaya St. International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982. The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, five other prizes consisting of a seven- to ten-day trip to the USSR is offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented.

commissioned and a number of other hydroprojects were completed in the Donbas and in the Kharkov industrial region.

The construction teams have started the second phase of the canal.

Places to visit

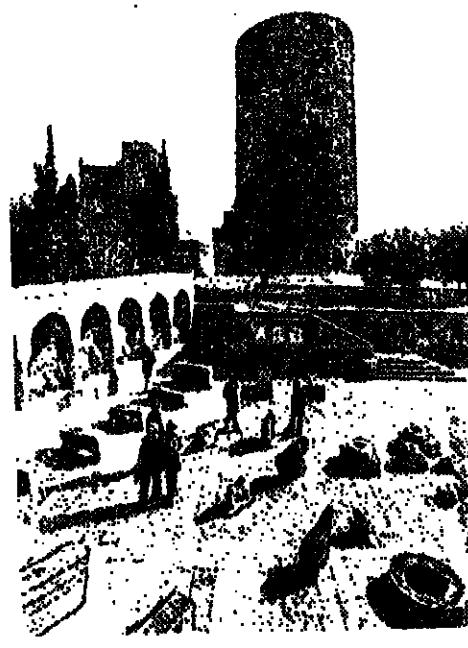
THE MAIDEN'S TOWER

The history of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, is a thousand years old. The centre of the old town forms a complex of medieval buildings. Attention must be drawn to the majestic Maiden's Tower, built in the 12th century.

Historic facts show that there was in ancient times a well here, replaced later by a fortress, in which 200 people could protect themselves when under siege from six to eight months. Its name, Maiden's Tower, fully corresponded to its purpose, implying the meaning "Impregnable".

In subsequent centuries it was used as a beacon and the waves of the Caspian Sea broke against the rocks, which served as the tower's foundation. Now the Maiden's Tower is surrounded by a public garden and modern blocks of flats.

In the photo: the Maiden's Tower. In the foreground the remains of the medieval ornamentation.



Fauna under state protection

All animals, fish and birds found on the territory of Azerbaijan have been taken under state protection. In this Transcaucasian Soviet republic a law for the protection and rational use of the animal world, adopted by parliament, has come into effect and is already being implemented by the local Soviets of people's deputies.

Special measures for the preservation of Middle Asian gazelle, mountain goat, mouflon and other endangered rare species are envisaged under this law. Academician Gasan Aliyev, who heads Azerbaijan's Society for Wildlife Protection, told a TASS correspondent. With this aim in view, the scientists noted, stringent measures have been introduced limiting industrial activity in areas inhabited by animals, and the best possible conditions are being created for their reproduction and migration. Taking part in the implementation of these measures along with the state organizations for nature protection are members of the Society for Wildlife Protection, which incorporates on a voluntary basis a tenth of Azerbaijan's population (the republic's total population is 6.2 million).

Over the past five-year period the area of state-protected reserves has increased by 10 thousand hectares to reach nearly 200 thousand hectares. Three hundred million roubles, four times as much as was allocated over the preceding five years, have been earmarked for nature protection.

Severnyy's article published in

Science and technology

THE MYSTERY OF LAKE BALKHASH

Lake Balkhash, in Kazakhstan, contains two layers. Hydrogeologists discovered under the lake's bottom a heavily mineralized pool with a salt content many times greater than the lake waters.

An artesian well drilled in the lake's bottom resulted in a large salty fountain gushing from a depth of 70 metres. This well crossed the bottom deposit layer and reached a sandy, shingle layer soaked in salt water, whose volume has yet not been determined.

This finding ascertains the reason why the lake is becoming increasingly salty. For a long time it remained a mystery why this vast reservoir fed by fresh river water happened to be salty. Now there is conclusive proof that the salt is coming from beneath the lake. The 1982 programme for extensive research on the lake will hopefully provide more data on this "false bottom".

THE PULSATING SUN

Soviet astrophysicists made a step forward in understanding the sun's structure, when Academician Andrei Severnyy, who eight years ago discovered that the sun pulsates with an interval of 160 minutes, suggested an explanation for this phenomenon.

Severnyy's article published in

the bulletin of the USSR Academy of Sciences says that the sun's throbbing can be explained due to the mixing of interior matter. The sun's nucleus, the site of raging thermonuclear reactions, consumes a huge amount of hydrogen. It is precisely the outflow of this gas and helium's outflow from the sun's surface layers to its centre that makes the entire enormous gas sphere pulsate. Similar to a human heart, it contracts and expands, with the oscillations' amplitude running at a low 20 kilometres compared with the sun's radius of 700,000 kilometres.

Staff members of the Crimean-based astrophysical observatory supported these ideas with scientific estimates, revealing that gigantic waves formed inside the sun are reflected by its surface and are returned back to the nucleus, setting up new oscillations. This operates like a "motor" running inside the sun, automatically maintaining solar throbs.

BLASTING TECHNOLOGY AT WORK

Novosibirsk scientists have developed a blasting technology which will save the time needed for connecting wires in electric transmission line assembly.

Before this difficult operation was carried out by building teams who had to carry a huge one-tonne device across bogs and mountains. The new apparatus, a self-lightening clutch with a winding which both blasts and acts as a press, is considerably smaller. The result is a fivefold saving in manpower.

UNIQUE EDITION OF GOETHE

One of the 25 copies of a souvenir edition of "Faust" in Russian published a hundred years ago in St Petersburg (now Leningrad) has found its way to a museum in Dolneczenek, a small remote town in the Far East.

The book in a massive dark brown binding is in an unusual format for a modern reader. It weighs eight kilograms. This ageless tragedy by Goethe was translated by Fet, the Russian poet. The souvenir edition is lavishly illustrated.

CHOIR CLASSES FOR VLADIVOSTOK

A children's choir studio has been set up at the House of Young Pioneers in Vladivostok. For seven years its members will study the art of conducting choirs, attend the classes of an accordion, bayan (Russian accordion) and learn to play the cello, violin, piano and guitar, but choir classes remain the main subject.

The studio, named "Do-Re-Mi", contains eleven disciplines functioning in secondary schools of this city situated on the shores of the Pacific.

OUR THANKS TO VYKSA

For more than 150 years, majestic Vyksa, a small town in the Moscow region, has been a source of basic raw materials vital for the economy—coal will go up by 62.77 million tonnes, oil and oil products by 35.39 million tonnes, iron ore by 44.49 million tonnes, and timber by 38.40 million tonnes.

In the first six months of 1981 we carried 22 million tonnes more cargo than over the same period for the previous year.

Local lore experts have discovered that Vyksa supplied pipes for the first Moscow water conduit.

Early in the 19th century the engineers Bauler and Gerdy built a water conduit from the Vyksa of Bolshaya Mytishchi to Moscow. The spring water flowed to the capital, as in ancient Rome, by gravity along brick canals accumulating under the rotunda in Tribnaya Square, where it was carried by horse-driven cars. When it became necessary to construct a reservoir storing 7,000 pails of water a steam-driven pump was installed on the Sukharevsky tower. The steam engine, the tiles for the reservoir and the cast-iron pipes, were supplied to Moscow from the Vyksa plants. Today this city of metal workers begins a powerful industry casting new multilayer pipes for high-pressure gas pipelines.

VIEWPOINT

THE WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY

Soviet railways handle as much cargo as the rest of the world put together. Over our total 142 thousand kilometres of track rail traffic is five times as heavy as in the United States. Deputy Minister of Railways, describes prospects for Soviet railways in the 11th five-year plan.

By 1985, 3,580 kilometres of track are to be built and 8,400 kilometres of the busiest track electrified.

In the past five years, some sections of the Baikal-Amur Railway were opened and, by the end of this five-year period, the entire line will have become operational. Powerful electric engines have been especially designed for the line in view of the harsh natural and climatic conditions, characteristic of the area.

Our factories will supply us with more than three thousand main-line electric engines, and over 15 thousand passenger coaches.

This will allow us to step up the traffic by 14-15 per cent, reaching a total of 3,000,000 million tonne-kilometres by 1985. As compared with the past five-year plan, there will be considerable increases in the flow of basic raw materials vital for the economy—coal will go up by 62.77 million tonnes, oil and oil products by 35.39 million tonnes, iron ore by 44.49 million tonnes, and timber by 38.40 million tonnes.

In the first six months of 1981 we carried 22 million tonnes more cargo than over the same period for the previous year.

Railwaymen have benefited from an improvement in their living conditions and salaries. We have increased wage rates for certain professions while pay for night-time work has been more than doubled. Seniority pay has been awarded to most workers on the railway and underground and to workers employed in railway industry. In subsequent years, seniority pay will be extended to all workers in these industries. Additional benefits have been granted to railway employees working in the Far East, Siberia, the Urals and Kazakhstan.

In the previous five years we built 7.9 million sq m of housing for our workers, or 500 thousand sq m more than envisaged under the plan, 300 kindergartens and creches catering for 46.5 thousand children were opened, as were hospitals with 8.5 thousand beds and outpatient departments catering for 15 thousand patients per shift, and 15 disease preventive sanatoriums.

Between 1981 and 1985 we intend to build more than ten million sq m of housing, a number of secondary schools for 60,000 children, and creches and kindergartens for another 80,000. There is to be a considerable increase in the number of our medical establishments. Railway specialists are trained at various educational establishments throughout the country. In addition, the Ministry has 16 institutes and 87 specialized secondary schools, which turn out 44 thousand specialists with a higher and secondary technical education each year.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ON THE ROAD TOWARDS POWER EXPANSION

The USSR Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification, Pyotr Neporozhny, writes in PRAVDA that at present the Soviet Union generates 4,000 million kWh of electric energy daily, and still the demand grows. We now have at our disposal a United Power Grid featuring single control and a single plan of development. The grid extends over seven time zones, which aids in the coping with peak loads. The construction of the United Power Grid has saved us over 2,000 million roubles, he stresses.

We are planning to boost power production to 1,555,000 million kWh in the concluding year of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85) with the new capacities rated at 69,000,000 kW. Nuclear plants, the minister emphasized, will be our top priority and we shall also advance the construction of hydro-power stations. Regarding this the 6,400,000 kW Sayano-Shirshenskaya station will be completed during this five-year period, and work will commence on the Rogun, Boguchany and other stations.

We shall also rapidly build thermal plants exploiting the coal from the Ekibastuz and Kamsk-Achinsk basins, as well as the natural gas of the West Siberian fields, the minister concluded.

IT TAKES A GREAT HEART TO CURE A HEART

Writing in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRYIA newspaper, Vladimir Kudryavtsev of the Moscow ambulance service says that a doctor's profession is a special one. In ancient India there was a code for all doctors according to which a candidate wishing to study medicine should not have a nasal voice which might jar on the ear. He had to have strength of character, to be above any mercenary gain, to have a love of the truth, as well as to be faithful, intelligent, modest, well-tuned and kind-hearted. He was to be neither lax nor quick-tempered and in possession of many other qualities. These requirements make a

lot of sense. Those same Indians produced a formula which holds true for all times and peoples: a doctor should be a father to his patient, a guardian to a person convalescing, and a friend to some in good health. A good doctor cannot be indifferent and has to be able to be sympathetic. The modern medical man has to know his profession inside out, be capable of making an intelligent guess and of understanding his patient. If we didn't know the basic tools of our trade there would be no expert doctors. We can guess what course a disease is taking, and many are adept at diagnosing illness correctly. In this doctors are helped by their experience and medical intuition. Yet, one has to be able to understand a patient, to relate to him, to listen to him and to win his trust and good disposition. It is no easy thing to achieve this, and in many respects, the success of the treatment depends on this very quality. The old saying that it takes a greatness of heart to cure a heart has a lot going for it. In this lies the vocation of the real doctor, and that is why not everyone can become a doctor in the true sense of the word.

THE OLD-TIMERS OF ARMENIA

Of three million people living in Soviet Armenia, 6,500 happen to be over 90 years old, and another 625 are centenarians. This is the prime reason why this Transcaucasian republic will receive a Gerontology Centre to study problems relating to the expansion of the human lifespan.

It is a fact that people living in mountainous areas live longer, claims Gargen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biokhimiya Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, in the IERNAVYA PROMYSLENNOST paper. This is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen the mountains? In the mountains you live longer and keep younger. Admittedly, sleep has a growing importance in this time of mounting nervous and psychological strain,

however the people of the Armenian mountains tend to sleep soundly, often spending the night seven to eight months a year in the open air.

There is much talk now, Aprikyan continues, about the genetic side of long life, which still proves a mystery. We are not sure whether endurance and the adaptability range are hereditary factors, as in the long-lived people of the Caucasus. The great writer Roman Rolland who lived several decades suffering from bad asthma attaining the age of 80 proved that the personality counts too.

THE THEATRE-GOER WILL NEVER ABANDON THE THEATRE

The theatre is looking for a direct path to the mind and heart of the spectator; it even attempts to involve the audience by sending the actors down into the auditorium, by allowing some of the action to take place in the aisles, and by getting the spectators to join in the singing with the actors. What do you think of these attempts to bring audience and actors together? The MOSKOVSKY KONSOMOLETS newspaper put this question to Yevgeny Leonov, the cinema and theatre actor.

It is not difficult to amaze or even stun the spectator. One can get him to sing and to recite with you, but, in my view, the link between the audience and the actor lies in something else. I think that instant, profoundly elaborated, truth spoken from the heart will be of greater value to the spectator than the most astonishing stage effects.

I cannot put my finger on exactly who goes to the theatre and why. When the play is over, the actors and spectators say good-bye to each other. The spectators who did not like your performance is hardly likely to approach you and say, "your acting was appalling". It is only those whom you affect after the performance. It is difficult to generalize about the entire audience from these conversations with enthusiasts. But I believe there will always be people who love the theatre. Today more than ever before the theatre concentrates on providing performances full of suspense which have an immediate impact and which get at some truth, and it is for this truth that people come to the theatre.

Wines from Moldavia

Moldavian wines have been failing well at international shows, winning 255 gold and silver medals in recent years. There is considerable interest shown in the products from this sun-drenched republic in the south-west of the USSR. The list of customers includes Britain (red dry wines), the FRG (cherry and champagne), Holland (cherry), Japan and other countries.

In the photo: in a Moldavian wine cellar.



ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



Lev DUROV

It is, perhaps, because Lev Durov's name arouses so many associations with the circus—after all, he comes from a family of famous Russian animal tamer—that to anyone writing about him "circus" images immediately come to mind. I believe his most characteristic role is that of a "white clown"—an eccentric and sad white clown.

Some time ago a young critic wrote that Durov's characters could populate a whole settlement: they range from white-toothed excavator operators and construction team leaders, to a wide variety of eccentrics, some

very unattractive criminals and outright villains. Strong though it may seem, even his most negative characters strike one by their terrible vulnerability, and even if you hate them, you always pity them. This is because the actor makes you understand, feel for and sympathize with his characters whoever they may be. This is so because year in year out Durov acts the "little man" on the stage in protest against the very notion of such a category of human being.

Durov's first attempts to portray a "little man" took place in Mikhail Romm's film,

"Nine Days of One Year" in which he acted the part of a "mysterious" guest at Gusev's wedding party. He just sits and makes sure that the physicists do not say anything they ought not to. Although he feels somewhat awkward, he has his job to do. In "All the King's Men", "Bumbarash", and "The Red Guelder Rose", he plays similar roles those of Sugar Boy, Khomyak and a waiter respectively. All are defenceless eccentrics—awkward, sometimes absurd, and almost all unlucky, yet invariably inviting sympathy.

Despite, and even because of his eccentric manner of acting, Lev Durov always achieves a complete emotional accord with his audience. This, of course, derives from his experience, professionalism, talent and acting skills. But what inevitably captivates his audience and what distinguishes him from many other no less professional, experienced and talented actors is his genuine, and peculiarly personal, obsession with his art.

It so happens that he has been slightly more successful in the theatre—he is an actor with the famous Malaya Bronnaya Company—than in the cinema. And it is not just a matter of the number of roles he has played. In the theatre he acts Shakespeare, Molière, and Gogol and directs plays himself. Although he is no longer dubbed in the cinema as a master of episodic roles, he has yet to be given a part in a film worthy of his talent.

Thirty years ago when the young and amiable Lyova Durov underwent the last stage of examinations at the Studio-School of the Moscow Art Theatre, one of the examiners expressed a doubt whether a man of such low stature could make it as an actor. Today, no one worries about Durov's height any more. On stage he now makes us think about quite different things, and we measure his appearance in the theatre or in films with the beat of our hearts.

Vera ZHELOVA

A legend in ballet and cinema

The Ekran TV film studio has started shooting a full-length colour feature film-ballet entitled "The Creation of the World" to music by Andrei Potrov. The producers are also the art directors of the ensemble Moscow Classical Ballet, Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov.

The film-ballet is devoted to the remarkable French artist Jean Effe, the author of a series of drawings, "The Creation of the World", and "The Romance of Adam and Eve". "The Creation of the World" is a story about an ordinary human family, the interrelationships within this family, and about the goodness and evil found in each of these people.

The film will appear on TV screens in 1982.

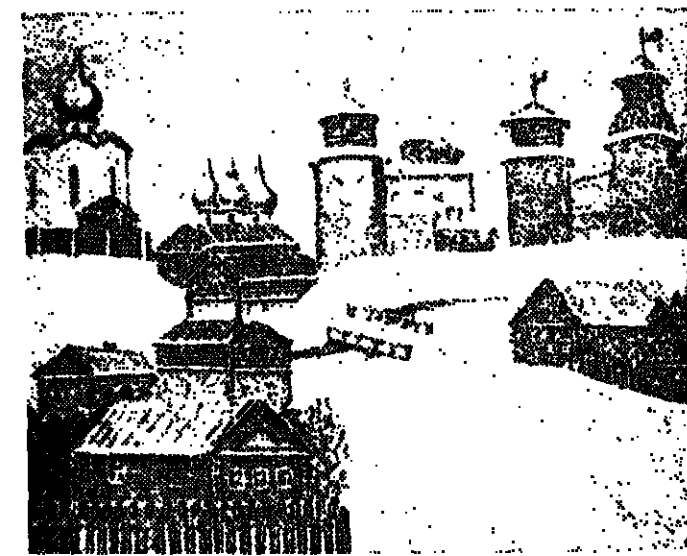
The main parts in the film ballet are danced by Yekaterina Maximova (Eve), soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre, and Stanislav Issayev (Adam), a soloist from the ensemble Moscow Classical Ballet.

The film will appear on TV screens in 1982.

EXHIBITION TIME

Paintings, figurines made from boughs, artistic knick-knacks, mosaics of natural materials, ceramics and glass items are on display at the exhibition, "From the Usual Comes the Unusual", arranged at the exhibition pavilion of the Moscow Nature Protection Society, 5 Vorovsky St. The exhibition displays nearly 500 works of art presented by the

enthusiasts from the amateur studio "Druzhba" (Friendship). This year, the studio celebrates its tenth birthday. Now its membership is more than a hundred strong, comprised of amateur artists, whose works are widely known, since the studio enters for many art exhibitions both in the Soviet Union and abroad.



Yu. Dorofeyev. "Rus" (Hendon).

BUSINESS

CENTROSOYUZ AND ITS INTERNATIONAL TIES

Representatives for the cooperative organizations of Venezuela, Peru, Syria, Jordan and Morocco will make their first visit to the USSR, for training at the institutions of higher learning of Centrosoyuz, (the Central Union of Consumer Societies of the USSR). Members from cooperative societies from another 30 developing countries will combine with the latter and familiarize themselves with cooperative construction in the USSR. They will be trained both on ten month courses and undergo a full programme designed for a five-year period of training. The students are to study particularly the consumer economy, agricultural and other types of co-operation, as well as book-keeping.

Centrosoyuz maintains friendly business contacts with co-operators in almost 80 developing states. The cooperative organizations of these countries are rendered assistance and aid in the training of national personnel.

Five hundred foreign students, including 250 from the developing countries, are training at the institutions of higher learning of Centrosoyuz.

Centrosoyuz sponsors international seminars on the theory and practices of cooperative construction and sends consultants, lecturers and experts to the developing countries. These countries are supplied with technical books and manuals, various projects, exhibitions of photographs and films.

USSR AND GDR EXTEND COOPERATION

Under the terms of a recent 1982-85 cooperation agreement, signed in Moscow, the USSR will supply the GDR with iron-containing raw materials in exchange for advanced mining, beneficiation and transportation technology to be delivered to the related factories.

The volume of exchanges and the structure of iron-containing raw materials were also specified.

A YEAR MARKED WITH SUCCESS

This past year was very successful for Festima, Finland, who specialized in trade with the Soviet Union.

A. Apell, a spokeswoman for Festima's management, said to a TASS correspondent that last year saw a twofold increase in Festima-Soviet trade.

The range and volume of Soviet imports were also increasing. Joint ventures form new ties in the cooperation that the company has practised for some time.

SOUVENIRS GO TO BRITAIN

Kyiv, united folk handicrafts in Kyiv, sent a variety of souvenirs and four sets of different chess pieces to the Russian Shop in Britain.

All the souvenirs are carved from wood and are styled after Kirghiz motifs. These are Kulrichuk, the hero of Kirghiz legends, a girl playing komiz (Kirghiz national music instrument), a character frequently appearing in folk handicrafts, and a boy riding a donkey.

Kyiv also sent souvenirs to West Germany, where the company of R. Maquardt has been buying Kirghiz chess pieces of the Semetel, Kirghizstan, Choro and Bakel types for many years.

NEW PROJECTS IN LAOS



Soviet and Laotian specialists at the construction site of the agricultural repair workshop.

More than 40 new projects are being built in Laos with Soviet assistance. These include a large oil-storage depot near Vientiane, a garage, a hospital containing up-to-date equipment, a state cattle farm, and others. A short while ago, assembly work began on the agricultural repair workshop, 20 kilometres from the Laotian capital. The construction of this workshop will largely solve the problem for the servicing of tractors in the country.

Assembly work began on the agricultural repair workshop, 20 kilometres from the Laotian capital. The construction of this workshop will largely solve the problem for the servicing of tractors in the country.

Fairy tales for many countries

The colourful "Calendar of Fairy Tales" was given to young readers from the Soviet Latvia and the German Democratic Republic. This richly illustrated book including 12 fairy tales of the peoples of the world, is a New Year present to children from the Latvian Liesma Publishers.

The Liesma books are known in many countries. Calendars of fairy tales translated into different languages give joy every year to the children of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Western Germany. The publishing house is planning to send new books to Czechoslovakia and India, among them the Latvian folk tale "The Hare and His Friends". Meanwhile the "Fairy Tale About Gosh" by K. Skalbe will be issued in Belgium, Holland, Finland and Sweden.

The well-known artists of the republic illustrate the books for children, these are chosen by the International Youth Library under the guidance of UNESCO. The list of the best world publications includes books designed by the young Latvian artist L. Celis. She is also one of the authors of the new fairy-tale calendar.

Maly Theatre: CHEKHOV FILLS THE BILL

"Cherry Orchard" by Anton Chekhov was chosen for the first premiere of the year at the Maly Theatre in Moscow. The play has been staged by the popular actor, Igor Ilyinsky.

I am happy to meet again with Chekhov's art, since during my artistic career his writings have always occupied an important place, said Ilyinsky. I recite these works for the variety stage, and in the film,

"Those Different, Different Faces", I have in fact played twenty-four Chekhov characters. I like his truthfulness, kindness, sincerity, and refined humour. Chekhov is able to assert his love for humanity, always believing in the triumph of justice, yet he is unpretentious and spontaneous. We have sought to preserve these qualities in this recent production, in which I play the part of Mrs.



A scene from the play "The Hare and His Friends" by K. Skalbe. Igor Ilyinsky as Mrs. Piskunov.

WHAT'S ON!

January 19-22

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). 19 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 20 — Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera). 22 — Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19 — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera). 20 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 21 — Prokofiev, "The Gambler" (opera). 22 — Verdi, "Otello" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 20 — Mozart, "La finta giardiniera" (opera). 21 — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera). 22 — Katsar, "Black Bird" (ballet).

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 20 — Takhtel'vili, "Mussini". 21 — Double-bill: Khodimov, "Overcoat", "Spring".

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — Loewe, "My Fair Lady". 21 — Ilyin, "Comrade Zubov". 22 — 21, "Mamoulti Artists".

FILMS

Two Lines in Minuscule Handwriting (Lenfilm Studios, USSR, and DEFA, GDR).

A film centering round an investigation into the death of a member of an illegal revolutionary group. Cinema: "Leningrad". (17 V. Ul'rich St.) Metro Book. A Limousine the Color of White Nights (Riga Film Studios).

A comedy about a woman of advanced years, the owner of a country house. Cinema: "Zryozny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Leningradsky Prospekt). 19, 20, 21 — "Not a Day Passes Without Song" — a concert dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Soviet singer Rodya Pechenkin's career. Variety Theatre.

navskaya Embankment). 19 — "I Set Out Alone...". A variety programme performed by Vladimir Vinokur. 21, 22 — "The Obvious but Incredible", a performance starring Gennady Khasanov.

EXHIBITIONS

Folk Art Museum (7 Stanislavsky St.). An exhibition by folk craftsmen of the past and present. Handicraft works, embroidery in gold thread, stone and ivory carving, lacquered miniatures and objects in gold and silver are on display. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (6 Uralskaya St.). Over 500 political posters by artists from Moscow and other cities are on view. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro Shcholkovskaya.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY
Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport. 20 — Moscow Dynamo v. Traktor. 22 — Central Army Club v. Spartak. Both days at 6.45 p.m.

This match — Central Army Club v. Spartak — is the

main one in the national championship.

FOOTBALL
Olimpiyskiy Indoor Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira). 20 and 22 — "Nedelya" Prize International Tournament. Both days at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

National teams from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Finland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR compete for the "Nedelya" Prize. 21 — Moscow veterans v. Kiev veterans. 7 p.m.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 20 and 22 — Racing and trotting. Both days at 5 p.m.

WEATHER

January 19-22
In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells and a light wind, with night temperatures of between -5° and -10°C; -1° to -6°C are expected during the day. Towards the end of the period temperatures will fall, there will be increased NW wind, snow and a slight increase in frost.

In the Caucasus, where a lot of snow has fallen, there is a threat of avalanches.

Sierra Leone: BENEFICIAL EXCHANGES

The All-People's Congress taking over power in Sierra Leone in 1982 marked a new stage in its relations with the USSR. In 1979 the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce signed in Moscow an agreement facilitating more diverse and efficient trade. A Soviet trade information centre was opened in Freetown, now playing a leading role in trade, scientific and technical exchanges.

At present the USSR sells Sierra Leone various industrial products, including the UAZ

cross-country vehicles, the Niva and Lada cars and spare parts for them, various building materials and medical products in exchange for traditional Sierra Leonean goods. Trade between the two countries has acquired a stable nature. In 1981 an air service was commenced linking Moscow and Freetown.

Training of national personnel is a priority in Sierra Leone. At present over 600 specialists from Sierra Leone awarded Soviet diplomas are employed in the national economy of their country. Another 400 students are now taking higher courses in the Soviet Union.

Contacts and contracts

© V/O Avtoexport and Jacques Poch, France, signed a contract for the delivery of 22,500 Lada cars to France in 1982.

© The power projects, built in Afghanistan with Soviet technical assistance, account for more than 50 per cent of the country's energy production. The Soviet Union is also helping Afghanistan conduct geological prospecting for gas and oil. Soviet construction organizations participate in the development of large gas deposits, with an aggregate capacity of 4,100 million cubic m.

30 YEARS in the world market

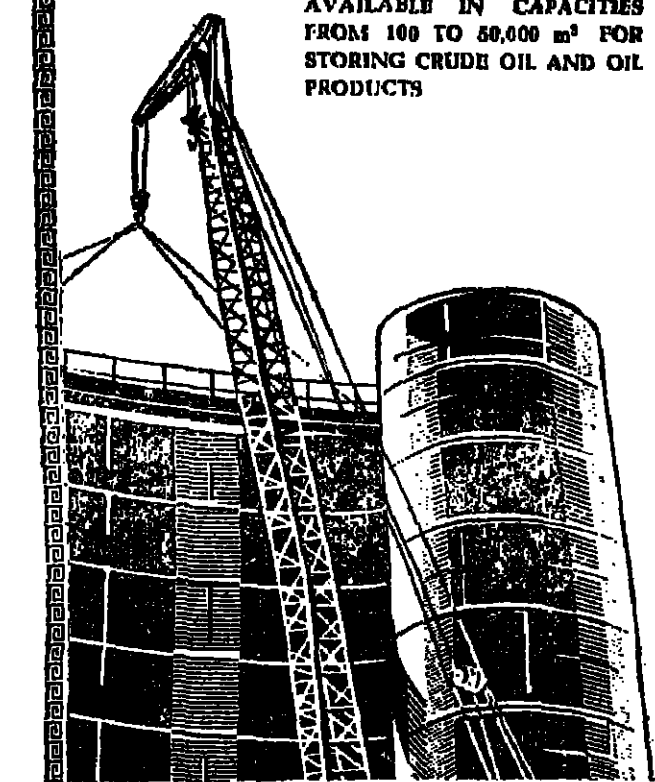
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Philately



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 4-kopek postage stamp marking the 75th anniversary of the eminent Soviet scientist Sargol Korolyov, who headed the development of space technology in this country.

Another new 16-kopek stamp is dedicated to the 1,300 years of Kiev, the city which used to be the capital of Ancient Rus.

